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LENTZ CRAWLS.

HIS CHALLENGE TAKEN UP BY A SOCIALIST—HE DECLINES.

Demagogue Bryanite Congressman's Bluff Called—First Makes Misstatements and Is Forced to Recant—Refuses to Deny Idaho Outrages.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 27.—This city is the home of Congressman John J. Lentz, the Bryan Democrat, who shouts from the stump against corporations and as their attorney in the courts.

During the last session of Congress Lentz attempted to prove that the Republicans were alone responsible for the outlawing and murder of members of the working class in Idaho. He was the Democratic leader of the committee appointed to investigate the affair, and attempted, during all the sessions of that committee, to lay all the blood guiltiness at the door of the Republican party.

After the "investigation" was concluded the Republican members of the committee rendered a report finding that the Bryanite governor, Steunenberg, had declared martial law, and then called upon President McKinley for troops to assist him in maintaining order. That McKinley simply acted upon the request of Steunenberg, and, as required by the constitution, acceded to the request of the governor. In the report it was stated that Governor Steunenberg personally appeared before the committee and took upon himself full responsibility for all the unconstitutional and illegal acts committed in the State of Idaho during 1899, whether they were his own acts or the acts of the soldiery acting under his Steunenberg's orders.

Lentz brought in a minority report attempting to prove that McKinley was alone responsible for the acts of the troops. Dick, acting for the Republicans, made Lentz admit that Governor Steunenberg, the Democrat, had asked for the troops and declared martial law. In fact both sides proved themselves to be equally guilty.

Since the campaign opened Lentz has been frothing at the mouth about Idaho and the outrages committed upon workers in that State, and challenged Dick, the chairman of the Republican State Committee, to meet him in debate on that subject. Dick ignored him, and Lentz was going around the country blowing about what a great man he was until his bluff was called and called hard by Arthur Keep, of New York, the Socialist Labor Party organizer, who happened to be in Ohio.

The bluff was called by the appearance of the following letter in the daily papers here:

"Hon. John J. Lentz, Columbus:

"Sir—I have noticed in the newspapers your challenge to Chairman Dick of the State Republican executive committee, to meet you in debate on the responsibility for the Idaho outrages, you, of course, claiming that the Republicans are responsible.

"I, in behalf of the Socialist Labor Party, now challenge you to meet me in debate on that subject: I to prove that the Democratic party, together with the Republican party, is responsible for the violation of law, denial of constitutional rights and murder of workingmen in Idaho.

"I agree to prove, by what you say during the debate, that the Democratic party was, and is, responsible for the outrages upon law and order in Idaho, together with the wanton and brutal denial of legal and constitutional rights, by the Democratic State government, in the interest of the Standard Oil company, the owners of the mines.

"I will further agree to compel you to admit, during the debate, that Mr. Bryan, or you, if elected, would do the same thing as did Governor Steunenberg, or President McKinley, under the same circumstances; that is, a conflict between capital and labor.

"The time to be used by both sides can be fixed as follows: You to have one hour, I to have thirty minutes; or you to have one hour and a half, I to have forty-five minutes. Time to be divided to suit you.

"I may state that in the Socialist Labor Party I occupy relatively as prominent a position as you do in the Democratic party, so there need be no hesitancy on that score in your acceptance of this challenge. Details can be arranged with Theodore Adams, 439 Stone street, Columbus, who is organizer of the Socialist Labor Party for Columbus.

A copy of the letter was sent to Lentz but no answer was received by Mr. Keep or Mr. Adams. "The Citizen," a Bryan organ, however, came out with a statement from Lentz to the effect that he did not know who "this Arthur Keep was," and that he had been informed that he, Keep, had been hanging around the Republican headquarters for three or four days. Thereupon the following letter appeared in the local press, signed, of course, a copy of which was also sent to Lentz.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 5.

Hon. John J. Lentz, Columbus, O.:
—My attention has been called to a news item in "The Citizen," of Wednesday, October 3, wherein it appears that you state, "I have ascertained that this man—meaning me—has been hang-

CRUNCHING THE FREAKS.

NEBRASKA SOCIALISTS HANDLE THE BUZZ-SAW IN GREAT STYLE.

The "Broad" Debserie Addressed By a Democratic Candidate—A "Professor of Magnetic Healing" Discourses on Trusts—The Buzz-Saw in Action.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 26.—On Sunday, October 21, Prof. (?) Kharas, nominee of the Social Debsomaniacs for governor, was billed to speak at Garfield Hall. When the Socialist Labor Party men arrived at the hall they found that the meeting was being held under the auspices of the Douglas County Workmen's Political Club. An organization composed of freaks and crooks, inside and outside of the labor unions. We were informed that the meeting was called for the purpose of discussing trusts and the remedy; but that the discussion had been postponed for a short time to permit the Hon. Frank Ransom, Democratic nominee for the Legislature, to address the meeting.

The Hon. Frank told us what a great friend of labor he was, and how we would be missing a good thing not to elect the whole Democratic party, which is and always was a friend of labor. He declared that the miners in Pennsylvania were compelled to eat dog meat because the Trusts were in power, and how the Dems would eternally smash the Trust. Somebody else whispered "Ice." The Hon. Frank stuttered and stammered. Finally recovered and was moved to tears as he depicted the sufferings of the men, women and children, and declared that such a thing as starving and shooting men and women could never occur under democratic rule. Someone here yelled "Steunenberg of Idaho!" Hon. Frank grew very red and said that McKinley sent the troops over the governor's head. Bernine asked if the governor's requisition was not necessary. He said no, and put his foot very much in his mouth by citing the action of Grover Cleveland at Chicago. When asked if Sinclair was not the especial pet of the Democrats in Idaho and that Sinclair was the chief Bull-Pen tool, he said he never heard of him, but supposed he was not working at his trade. At this point questions poured in so thick and fast that the Hon. Frank was forced to plead an engagement and took a hot foot for the door.

Professor (?) Kharas was then introduced and gave us a talk a la Debs. Kharas is a professor of magnetic healing. Our "Gene" the immortal Debs was his theme. We permitted him to get through and started the ball rolling by asking him if elected if he would consider himself as the representative of the whole people. He thought he would, but he would rather go to Iowa, as he could make more money at his profession. When asked what he would do for the working class, he said as the telephone was most exorbitant in its charges, he would make overtures to that Trust for the purpose of buying the plant. Questions came so thick and fast that Kharas, like his friend Ransom, was forced to plead an engagement and so took to his heels.

The trust question was then discussed pro and con until some one proposed that the Socialist Labor Party men present be given ten minutes on the floor. After much wrangling Bernine got the floor, with permission to answer all the speakers. Debs' picture was on the wall. Bernine, pointing to it, said: "I am sorry I have not time to pay the respects of the Socialist Labor Party to 'Our Gene,' the immortal Debs, the monumental freak of the labor movement. The Debserie immediately sprang to its feet, shouting 'We will not stay! Throw him out of the window! Smash him to pieces on the sidewalk. Heave him over the transom!' Finally, two of the maniacs were captured and coaxed by the crowd to stay. Bernine then spoke as follows: 'The trust is an economic growth which can be easily traced. First, the individual ownership of the tool of production, partnership ownership of the improved tool, corporate ownership of the machine, and finally, the evolution of the completely organized and fully equipped machinery of production, or the trust which involved the partnership of the corporations. Capital is simply the machinery of production owned and controlled by a few men, or the capitalist class. One gentleman had complained of the black list; that the laborer could not get work if discharged by one corporation. The corporation is practically a thing of the past. The laborer applying for a job at one place and applying for a job at another, is applying to the same master, for the corporations are forming partnerships in order to control the trust. The trust cannot be smashed because it is the modern tool of production. Clearly, then, the remedy then does not lie in smashing the trust, nor in confiscation as has been proposed. Neither can the trust be bought of the present owners. The Demo-Rep. Party is owned and controlled by trust magnates, and no one can be so foolish as to believe that these men will smash their own machines. What, then, is the remedy? The people are divided into two distinct classes—the tool-owning class on the one hand; the toolless on the other—

the capitalist class, the wage workers. The wage-workers have only wages, or a bare subsistence from day to day. The idea of buying the machinery of production with the pennies of the wage-slave could only occur to a freak. The wage-class has a vote; the thing for that class to do is to organize the clear-cut class conscious Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance on the economic field and the Socialist Labor Party on the political, moving on to the seizure of the public powers, or the machinery of government. It will not then need to buy the trust, nor smash it, nor confiscate—but following the precedent of the capitalist class and every preceding ruling class—the wage-workers can make laws based on the material class interests of the working class. Through these laws the capitalists can be expropriated. Or by enacting class laws in favor of labor which will place that which, even now, is no longer capital but social powers of production, into the hands of the workers. One speaker is in favor of seizing capital only upon high moral grounds. We have a precedent for that also. Chattel slavery was abolished upon the high moral ground of the material class interest of the capitalist class. It was cheaper to hire the free laborer than to buy the slave. The capitalist could not afford the expense of slaves. Wages do not afford a sufficient subsistence to the working class. Therefore it is intensely immoral for men, women and children to sell themselves upon the labor market. We take our stand upon the material class interests of the wage worker and declare it to be our intention to first seize the public and then the social powers of production.

"Windy Ryan," a Social Debsofreak, at this point seized the floor and said it was a shame that such a man as Bernine should be permitted to abuse "our Gene," the immortal martyr of labor, who had done more for labor than all the Bernines in Christendom. Bernine was not a fit man to criticize the greatest of all men. Bernine had at one time run a boarding-house, exploiting girls at the rate of \$2.50 per week. That Bernine was now pretending to fight trusts, while working for a heartless, soulless corporation that sold house furnishings on weekly payments. That Bernine's commissions were something enormous, and that through these commissions he had become a robber, and it was simply ridiculous for such a man to criticize a greater man than the Socialist Labor Party had ever produced. The trust everybody knew was an economic development, and such being the case the capitalist should be treated fairly, that Debs had started the American movement for the sole purpose of dealing with men like Bernine, who composed the whole Socialist Labor Party movement.

Bernine pleaded guilty to the boarding-house also to the heartless, soulless corporation which is paying him the princely salary of ten dollars per week. And on the whole he liked it better because it placed him in the ranks of the wage slaves and enabled him with the better grace to enter the Socialist Labor Party, which had determined to nail the hide of every freak, fakir and crook in the labor movement upon the wall of public opinion.

We had a warm time, are glad we went, and will do it some more if we have the chance.

R. A. COCHRANE.

SOUND MONEY PARADE.

How Workingmen are Recruited to Fill the Ranks.

The Republicans are boasting that they will have 175,000 men in their sound money parade, on November 3. The recruiting for the parade is going on in every business place, shop, factory—in fact, wherever men are employed. One incident typical of the general method employed will suffice to illustrate how it is done.

At the Garvin Machine Company's Works, corner of Spring and Varick streets, a notice was posted. It stated that at the request of many employees who wished to participate in the parade the company had decided to close at 12 o'clock, noon, of November 3. It went on to say that those in favor of starting a sound money club would be cordially received at Hudson Hall, directly across the street, at the time of closing, Tuesday last, Mr. Mann would address the meeting. The notice was signed by the superintendent as temporary chairman.

Information was circulated among the men that there would be plenty of free beer and grub at the meeting, and that the bosses would fraternize with the men.

Of course, most of the men, afraid of shop persecution, attended the meeting. Mann made a prosperity, etc., address. He told his auditors that they could best sustain their unparalleled prosperity by voting the Republican ticket. It was proposed that the men wear a campaign hat at the parade, and some head measurements were taken. The next day the foremen in the shop went around and took the names of the men, and the size of hat they wear.

Needless to say, the Socialist Labor Party men, of whom there are a number in the shop, were conspicuous by their absence from the meeting. When asked what size hat they wear they replied, it was none of the company's business, and they plainly stated that they would not take part in the parade. Most of the Democrats among the workmen humbly bowed to the company's wiles and the foremen have the sizes of a number of heads that are full of Bryanite sawdust.

ONE AMONG MANY.

A WORKMAN'S DISGUST WITH OLD PARTY CHICANERY.

Applies Bank Deposit Story to Himself and Finds It Does Not Work in Their Cases—Ditto the Stories of Increase of Work and Wages.

A DAILY PEOPLE representative had a conversation with a man who is disgusted with the two old parties, but as yet is not prepared to join the Socialists, though he will undoubtedly become one of them finally, if his present line of reasoning is pursued to its logical conclusion. Said he: "I am filled with a feeling of weariness and disgust when I see men who have not got a cent to their names believing the stories of the Republicans about the bank deposits of the working class. I know at least a dozen men believing in this story who are so situated that whenever their work fails, they are in such desperate straits that starvation stares them in the face. And I dare say there are thousands of workmen who know thousands of dozens of others, likewise situated and possessed of a like belief. It is the same way in this yarn about increased wages. There are four occupations represented in my family, and I know that in every one of them there has been a continual decline in wages, in the number of working days, and an increase only in the intensification of labor; and I know further, from observation among my friends, that the same holds good of their occupations. Why, the newspapers informed us not long ago that sixty thousand steel and iron workers had to accept a reduction in every one of the departments in the steel industry; the reduction for puddlers being from \$4 to \$3 a ton, or twenty-five per cent. And this in an industry in which the greatest so-called prosperity and plenitude of employment has prevailed. Then, we have read of wholesale reductions in the sugar mills, the textile mills; of the large strikes against declining wages, like the miners, and yet the workmen continue to believe this yarn about better wages. The fact is, that every individual worker is inclined to believe his case exceptional.

"He thinks his trade is 'up against luck,' and he is, therefore, vastly gulled into the belief that the rest of the working class is enjoying all the good things which he misses. Now, I think this workman is not an exception, but a type. His condition is not an individual one, but one that is typical of the working class. The fact that we are able to enter the world market, and compete successfully with so-called 'foreign pauper labor' shows conclusively that the whole wage working class of this country has economically deteriorated. This is demonstrated by the fact that those industries that have been most successful in that competition are the ones that have suffered the greatest wage reduction. Take the iron and steel industry, for instance. I told you how the sixty thousand workers in the iron and steel industry had to submit to reductions, some as high as twenty-five per cent. Just think, in order to secure the world markets, one quarter of the wages of these men had to be lopped off. This is equally true of other industries successful abroad. American coal is supreme abroad, but at what cost to our miners their strike too clearly tells. And so on down the list. These are irrefutable facts—these are facts so widespread, so broadcast and international in their operations, involving so many of the working class, that the man who in illudeness curses his trade, and damns his wage reductions as a case of individual hard luck is a fool, incapable of a comprehensive view of modern industrial conditions. Any workman who sticks his hands into his empty pockets, or reads of the daily suicides of the destitute, and then believes the stories of large bank deposits by the working class—bank deposits owned by the middle class and the capitalists—and the yarns of the Republicans, is worthy of ridicule and abuse."

The DAILY PEOPLE representative gave his cordial assent to all this, and then told his friend that a belief in the ability of the Bryan men to remedy this state of affairs was equally as foolish and worthy of ridicule and abuse. He pointed out that the Democrats would pursue the same course if elected. This was proven by the fact that the present strong navy, which makes this foreign policy of the Republicans so certain of fulfillment, was first begun under the far-sighted direction of Wm. C. Whitney, Secretary of War, under Cleveland, during his first administration. It was also evident from the fact that, despite their so-called "Bryan Clause," which is a pre-election bluff, the Republican plutocrats did not fear Bryan, for they are continuing their work of forming new companies, creating new combinations, and pushing capitalism when and wherever possible, as the "Prosperity Items" column of the DAILY PEOPLE, for the past few weeks, shows. To place any more confidence in the disfranchisers of the Southern negroes and their "free people in the Philippines" story, than in the "workmen's bank deposits" story of the Republicans, was as truly idiotic and incomprehensible as is a belief in

any of the things cited by the representative's friend. Capitalists are both Democrat and Republican. Both thrive on unpaid labor. To believe that either or both will end the system by which this is possible, is to believe that man is in favor of destroying vegetation and all the other natural sources by which he lives. This is certainly folly. And so is a workman's belief that either will help him. He must rely upon himself and his class. He must not believe the stories that either of the parasites on the back of labor tells him. He must join his own political party, the Socialist Labor Party and none other, as that is the party which tells no stories, but recites facts. Facts that have seared themselves on the hearts and minds of the workers; that compose the history of their bitter struggles, and that are happening in their daily and individual lives. "An end to all stories; to work for the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Republic!" So concluded the DAILY PEOPLE representative, after which he and his friend parted.

PRaise for a Faithful Servant.

Capitalist Commendation of a Traitor to the Working Class.

"We have already, and at considerable length, called attention to the good work that was being done in industrial France by M. Millerand, the Socialist Minister of Commerce, and we have unhesitatingly praised the efforts of this man, who has been able to apply to the Government of France certain beneficial principles of Socialism, without arousing the ire of the bourgeoisie, and which, simply because he applied them in a legal manner, have caused him to be ostracised by the DANGEROUS ELEMENTS OF HIS OWN PARTY, led by the revolutionnaire, Guesde, New York 'Times,' October 25.

The above extract from a "Times" editorial is written in the same vein of commendation as scores of others from capitalist papers. The "Times" is one of the ultra-capitalistic organs. It never mistakes foes for friends. In this case the instinct of the capitalist class is not at fault. Millerand has proved himself to be what the "wicked" Socialists of the Socialist Labor Party of France charged him with being, a traitor to the working class, and a faithful servant to the capitalist class.

The "certain beneficial principles of Socialism" which Millerand has applied have resulted in the massacre of French workmen in Martinique and Creusot. That such "beneficial principles" should be highly acceptable to the ruling class, and should not arouse "the ire of the bourgeoisie" is easy to understand. It is for the upholding of just these same "beneficial principles" that the capitalist class in all lands is fighting so hard to-day. It is also easy to understand how delighted the Capitalists are to see a "Socialist" take a leading part in the work of shooting these "beneficial principles" into the wage workers.

The growth of the Socialist movement is the one danger which menaces international Capitalism. The "Red Spectre" stalks like a nightmare through the dreams of the capitalists in Europe and America. Having failed to suppress it by force, they seek now to discredit it in the eyes of the working class by identifying it with the crimes committed by the ruling class against the wage slaves. This is what is meant by the laudation of Millerand by the leading capitalist papers.

The Socialist Labor Party in all countries where there is a Socialist Labor Party, is the political organization of the working class. From its very nature it is revolutionary. It is in the political field for the sole purpose of annihilating the capitalist class, and organizing the Socialist Republic. Millerand is not a Socialist; he is a henchman of capitalism, and as such is guilty of the murder of the French wage slaves shot during his term of office in the French Cabinet. We have our Millerands in America. —the Debs or Kangaroo Social Democracy. They exploit the well-meaning, but unclear working class voters in order to secure political power, which they use to build armories, and strengthen the hands of the rulers. Here, too, the capitalist press praises those traitors and condemns the "wicked" Socialists. But the stupid scheme of saddling on the Socialist movement the actions of such traitors will fail here as it does in France. In both countries the Socialist Labor Party has passed the stage where a Bismarck can suppress or the crook-freak can side-track.

Millerandism, Careyism, Kangarooism, and Debsism spell the same thing in every land: treason to the working class. Hence it is "unhesitatingly praised" by the organs of the robber class. The Socialist Labor Party in all lands battles for the interests of the working class, hence, it is denounced, as the "Times" denounces brave old Guesde, as "dangerous" and "revolutionary."

Proud of its friends, the Socialist movement is also proud of its enemies, and will never hear the robber class address it in the words of praise used to the Millerands: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

THAT SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.

MR. EUGENE V. BREWSTER ITS "INFANT TERRIBLE."

"McKinley Certainly Has the Logical Side, Bryan the Humane and Illogical, and Debs the Impractical!" Says He—What He Says the Others Think.

To the Editor of the "Tribune."—Sir: I ask the courtesy of space in your paper that I may deny a statement that has appeared in most of the newspapers to the effect that I shall vote for and support McKinley and Roosevelt, and to explain my position in regard to the action of the Social Democratic party in asking me to decline its nomination for attorney-general.

In March, 1900, I wrote an open letter to Mr. Bryan, stating that I could no longer support him on account of his attitude on various important questions, and declared that I favored the Social Democratic party. This party, without my solicitation, did me the honor to nominate me for attorney-general last June, and I accepted. Early in the fall I desired to make public my views on the question of expansion, which views did not agree with my party, and to show the vast superiority of the Republican over the Democratic party and the disaster that would inevitably follow Mr. Bryan's election.

Fearing that the expression of these views would not be thought consistent with my candidacy, although I knew that they were not antagonistic, I sent word to my party offering to withdraw, but I was asked by it to remain on the ticket, and I did so. I then gave public expression of my views from time to time, and did not hesitate to applaud freely the Republican party and to show the errors and weaknesses of Mr. Bryan's economics, believing that I was under no restraint and that it was my duty to tell the plain truth. I had not deserted my party, had not declared for any other party, and had not given any good words for our principles, party and ticket. My articles, however, conveyed the idea to some that I had unadvisedly changed my views and that I was a Republican, and naturally the State committee of my party was requested by these persons to ask me for an explanation. The committee decided to accept my resignation, which it did. I am still morally committed to support the party, and I have in no way indicated that I would support any other party.

I cannot conscientiously support my friend Mr. Bryan, however much I admire him, and my first inclination was to remain silent and not vote at all. I am placed in an extremely embarrassing position. My reason urges me to vote for McKinley, my heart for Bryan, and political duty for Debs. McKinley certainly has the logical side of all the great questions Bryan has the humane and illogical and Debs the idealistic though perhaps IMPRACTICAL side. If I thought there was any danger of Mr. Bryan being elected I might feel it my duty to support McKinley, but McKinley's election being assured, I can see no other course for me than to support the ticket of the Social Democracy.

EUGENE V. BREWSTER.
Brooklyn, October 25, 1900.

Unhappy Miners.

The coal strike ended, but still there is not joy in the mining region. The men recognise the fact that they capitulated, and that they have so weakened their organization that it will be impossible for them to protest for some time to come. In the meantime the fakirs are happy in the knowledge that they have kept the men, during a critical period, in line, and that it is more than probable the men will continue in line unless the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance breaks the power of the fakir. Each strike which occurs in the coal district demonstrates the crying necessity which exists for decided action, and for good, strong work on the part of the Socialists. The Paterson murder is one of cumulative horror, and as fresh details come out it is evident that the four persons arrested were part of an organized gang whose one object was the ruin of women. It is also evident that an attempt will be made to get them off free and that attempt will very probably be successful. The backman, the chief witness, is out on small bail, and the friends of the criminals would find it very easy to run him out of the way. Kerr, who is old in crime, and McAllister, who was the leader in the murder, have both a record. Such men are known before they finally commit some horrible act, but nothing is done to restrain them, because their victims are usually girls of the working class. In the present instance, however, it is to be hoped that all four will be allowed to pass the rest of their lives in an asylum for the criminally insane.

Cleveland, the ex-ward heeler, who was elected as a "friend of labor" by the same gang which is trying to elect Bryan, refuses to say which of the Bills he is going to vote for. He knows that it does not matter which is elected, and he realizes that his day of usefulness as a decoy duck is past. He played his part, got his pay and does not care to look on at the rest of the performance.

A Railroad Worker Who Is "Not" In Politics.

INTRODUCTION.

The correspondence which follows will doubtless bring to the minds of all an editorial which recently appeared in the DAILY PEOPLE. In that editorial was shown the viciousness of the "non-political" trades union. This is supplemented all along the line. There is not an editor of a labor paper who is not retelling his influence for some party or other. When he can and where he can he sells that influence to the highest bidder. The case in Missouri is not an unusual one. It simply happens that the labor fakir is running on his union record for a job that is larger than the average that falls to the lot of the fakir.

Flory is doubtless aware of the record of the Republican party, and he knows that it has lined up at all times against the working class. In 1882 and 1883 when he took the places of the strikers, in other words performed the very act that the trades unions are supposed to stand against, there was on the largest strike in which the railroads ever figured. They were a power, supposedly, and they threw that power against the solid, united front of capitalism. They were beaten back, and when they counted their dead the number reached one hundred. The wounded numbered three times as many, because the soldiers shot to kill. Now we find a man who has been through that, who saw the whole strike, who has seen the many strikes since then, coming to the working class and asking for votes to elect a party which was responsible for such slaughter, and which would to-day be willing to go even deeper.

We find with him the non-political trades unionist, sulking up to stab his class, and then winking and fawning when he is dragged to light. The letters speak for themselves.

CONFRONTED WITH HIS GUILT

To F. L. RONEMUS.

Grand Secretary, B. R. C. of A. Dear Sir and Brother—In the October number of the "Journal" is an article headed "Help Unionism at the Ballot-Box," signed Nat. G. Eaton, G. V. C. C., also National Organizer of the Brotherhood. From the position he holds one would naturally suppose him to be well versed on the labor movement and know it down to the very point. He is engaged day after day in organizing them into a body for their protection against the greedy capitalist class, teaching (or pretending to teach) them their rights. Now what is the crime that our Vice-Chief is guilty of? He goes to the convention, draws up a constitution prohibiting any partisan politics in the union, in fact excludes all politics, and now he comes out performing the acrobatic act of straddling both old corrupt, capitalist, labor skinning, labor defeating, parties. Can you tell the rank and file of the railway carmen what position is offered you by these capitalist parties for betraying them to the ranks of the capitalist parties? Is Powderly's gain labor commissioner? Will you kindly tell us of your ambitious dreams? The rank and file has noticed your ambition for some time in the past, but thought it was within the ranks of labor, but is it possible that it is in the ranks of capitalism?

There are three parties in the field, and each of these classes has a political representative in the field. The first is the Republican party representing the interests of the great capitalist class, which is evidenced by the legislation passed every day by that class. And is represented by Mr. McKinley, the man who sent the military to murder the miners in the Bull Pen of Idaho. Next we have the Democrats, the party of the middle class. This class is engaged in passing legislation for the small producers and the small farmers. This is evidenced by the way they cried for free silver, so as to enable the small farmer to lift the burden of mortgage from their shoulders, and this year by crying anti-trust so as to enable the small mercantile class to compete with the large concerns, but never once have these parties, either of them, taken any note of the wage earners. This free silver party is the party which had its governor send the troops to the scene of the strike at Wardner, Idaho, to assist our plutocrats, the Republicans, in doing the dirty work of murdering the striking miners, striking against one of the greatest trusts.

We have a third party, and that party is the party of the proletariat, the working class; this party is the Socialist Labor Party, which is the only party that has true union men on their ticket, because they stand not bribed, but for the abolition of capitalism and wage slavery and therefore for the emancipation of the working class.

Hereafter, Brother Eaton, inform yourself of your class interests before you act in politics, learn what your friends, the capitalist parties, have done for the workers, and find out how this Democratic governor was elected that shot down the strikers at Wardner. Just like the men whom you are heading for on union cards. You say the politicians have at last come to regard the railroad vote. They certainly must be smiling at their success in blinding the workers by throwing out a bone and capturing the whole. Mark you, there is no difference between the Republican or the Democratic parties, both are engaged in taking from the worker the product of his labor and pay him back a small portion in wages.

Now naturally by your words I would have to put you down as the enemy of the working class, inasmuch as you are trying to induce the workers to vote against their own interest by voting for the Dem-Rep parties and for one-fourth of the product of their toil instead of the Socialist Labor Party which would give them the full product of their toil through the Co-operative Commonwealth. Be he who he will, so long as he favors and works for the continuation of the capitalist system and the exploitation of the working class, whether he be an organizer, a Grand V., he must uphold true unionism, that is: to the worker belongs the results of his labor; if otherwise, he is labor's enemy, and as I belong to the labor army, he is my enemy. Brother, you had better be a scab on the industrial field than on the political. Hoping you will be able to see the error of your way, I have the esteemed honor of ascribing myself,

Yours for the emancipation of the working class,

I. A. DUNKELBERGER.
Roanoke, Va. Old Hickory, 168.

HE TRIES TO DODGE.

I. A. Dunkelberger, Recording Secretary, Old Hickory Lodge No. 168, Roanoke, Va.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Yours of October 10th duly received with communication which I herewith return, but not for the reason that my political affiliations would not permit me to publish it. I am really in sympathy with the Socialist party and am not altogether silent in my community, though, as you must know, my occupation keeps me practically a prisoner that I cannot take as active a part as I otherwise would. But as I am first and above everything else for my Brotherhood, and believing that at present it would be bad taste to allow anything political to appear in our official journal, I respectfully submit to your own better judgment the belief that nothing can be gained by the publication of your communication, while much can be lost by creating hard feelings on the part of Brother Eaton and his friends. Now, I realize the just rebuke that you can administer to me by declaring that I have favored Brother Eaton in allowing his article to appear in print, and I certainly would have refused to have given it space had I taken a second thought, as I now more fully realize that he has violated Article 10 of Section 11 in the Grand Lodge Constitution by suggesting the membership supporting "any political candidate whatever, but when you consider that here in Missouri the S. L. P. is practically out of the fight (even though the principles are well advocated by a small portion of the voters) and that there is a bitter fight between the Democrat and Republican candidates, one or the other of whom is sure to be elected, I believe Brother Eaton was earnestly doing what he thought to be right and proper. While I do not protect him for his violating of the section of constitution referred to, it is a well known fact that Brother Flory is a union man, and Brother Eaton, being somewhat enthusiastic, let his better judgment get lost, and I may have done the same by allowing his suggestion to be published. Therefore, I believe you will agree with me that no good could now come by antagonizing Eaton, while the harmony of the membership would no doubt be considerably disturbed. I will have occasion to editorially refer to these matters and will give due notice that no partisan politics of any nature will ever again be admitted to the columns of the "Journal" while I am in charge.

I will say that your article is not the only one that Eaton's communication has brought to the "Journal" in protest. I have one from East St. Louis, which screeches him beautifully, but without entering into any political discussion, but emphatically protests against his methods. I think I can publish this article by paring it down somewhat which will be quite as much as Brother Eaton will be able to bear. Your article is a much better written article than the one in question, but is of a nature that can not be termed political, simply a protest against any political discussion through the "Journal." I have also another one from Moberly, Mo., which I will have to refuse, at least in part, on account of its advocating the election of Dockery instead of Flory for governor of Missouri. If I have offended by admitting Brother Eaton's article, I believe I am justified in making amends by not further offending by allowing serious political discussions to be published that would cause dissensions. Our Brotherhood is progressing nicely, and I trust it will continue along the same line until we can show what the carmen can accomplish through organization.

I regret that I may have offended you in returning your communication, but think that you will agree with me that it would not be for the best interests of the order to publish it. I will not allow any more references to any partisan political aspirant for office in any way, and hope my course will be approved by you. I would be very much pleased to have a communication from you on the good of the order, or, in fact, anything except what might be of such a nature as to cause dissension between any portion of our members.

FRANK L. RONEMUS.

Roanoke, Va., Oct. 21, 1900.

Mr. E. L. Ronemus, Grand Secretary B. R. C. of A., Editor Official Journal, Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Sir—Your argument in defense of Pure and Simple Fakirism has been duly received and carefully read (I assure you) by one who is in the labor movement, not to collect dues and ride over the country accompanied by his "better-half" at the expense of the workers by one who is honest enough to stand for what he knows is right, and stands there regardless of income. You say you are in sympathy with the Socialist movement.

We Socialists know how you are in sympathy, full well do you know that if the Socialists get in power you would lose your fat salary. In other words you know that then some good would be accomplished and your A. F. of L. rotten tactics would be laid on the shelf or thrown into the garbage barrel. I have been in the labor movement from top to bottom and know it. I am at present (but thank goodness not many weeks longer) secretary of my local, secretary of the C. T. and L. Co., and secretary of the State Federation. I KNOW whereof I speak. You fakirs shun no politics in the union (meaning no Socialist politics in the union) which is evidenced by the fact that when capitalist politics were presented to the "Journal" they were printed in bold type and when Socialist politics were presented in argument to defeat the stand taken by the henchmen of the capitalists they were turned back as unconstitutional, but that is right my simple pure friend, do thy duty to thy capitalist class of which thou art a part. Stand true to thy position when thrones and principalities, when capitalist governments are trembling under the apprehension that the workers will at last see true light. Be sure that you make the right selection, or possibly better, as fakirs generally do, choose both parties, so ye will be sure of success in after life.

It was no surprise that my communication was returned as will be proved by the fact the arrangements were already made for the publication of the same in case they were returned, and rest assured that it will be read by many thousands more workers, also the letters bearing upon the subject, than would have read same had it been published in your "Journal." You have simply taken the responsibility from Bro. Eaton and placed it upon yourself. You are guilty (and your conscience tells you so) of reason to the working class; and you yourself must also be aspiring for a bowl of the soup at the capitalistish dish out.

You say the brothers hold a card in their unions. So did Steinberger, the Bull Pen builder. So did President McKinley, who sent the troops to guard the Bull Pen. So did Kennedy who decided in favor of the Standard Oil Company. So did Gompers, that beautiful Gompers, but still we had the Bull Pen, had the Cow Pen promised, and Mike Devine murdered, a hero for true principles. And now Brother Ronemus also holds a card, and he, too, is aiding the capitalist parties by trying to get them back into power to enable them to build more Bull Pens and also possible Cow Pens which were promised.

We "wicked Socialists" will do no harm, we respect thee not enough to remain with thee much longer. We'll do what we know that the pure and simpler is intended to sidetrack the workers from the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance as was admitted by Senator Perkins of California, when in the debate on the commission (Labor) he arose and said this is how the workers are organizing and read to the astonishment of the capitalist politicians the declaration of principles of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

We will organize the workers to win and not be slaughtered. We will teach them their interests, which will naturally antagonize yours. We will turn their backs on you and slavery, and will show them, and lead them to light and freedom. Your race is run. With the next industrial depression, comes the downfall of your simple unions and you will again have the pleasure of enjoying some of the dignity of labor. We Socialists as you admitted yourself, and as has been admitted by many state and city councils, have been grand organizers, and in the words of one of our city fakirs, "If you leave us you will cripple the movement." After you have worked your downfall we will permit you to hold our empty shell. We no longer bore from within, but are now crushing from without. Rest assured we fear thee not. The workers will see the light ere long.

High dues, labels, strikes and Bull Pens.

To us workers hath no charms;

Neither do we want the Cow Pens, Forward Socialist Trade Alliance.

With supreme contempt for cowards, and utter contempt for labor fakirs, hailing the dawn of the emancipation of the workers, and the utter defeat of all misleaders; looking forward when many men will be at the head of the American movement, and "The Sovereigns" receive their reward, when only will the proletariat march to victory—with all the dignity of an honest man I ascribe myself, yours for slavery but mine for the emancipation of the working class.

I. A. DUNKELBERGER.

MALLONEY & REMMEL
Souvenir Buttons.

We have obtained a few large campaign buttons of Malloney and Remmel. They are twice the size of the buttons we have been sending out. The design is very attractive. The background is red, as on the smaller buttons. The pictures of Malloney and Remmel appear in white discs, with the Arm and Hammer above, and the letters "S. L. P." in large type beneath. They are excellent mementoes for the campaign.

40 Cents a Dozen.

\$3.00 a Hundred.

The campaign of 1900 has been conducted under circumstances that will make it historic. These large campaign buttons will make excellent souvenirs to give or show to your children. One of these days, when the crimson banner of the Socialist Republic is defiantly flung to the breeze.

New York Labor News Co.,
2-8 NEW READE STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.

POLITICS IN OHIO.

AS THEY WARM UP, ISHMAELITES FALL OUT OVER SPOILS.

Middle-of-the-Roaders Used by Republicans—Steinberger Rounds Up Debs Democracy for Republican Committee—Paid for By Dick.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 21.—That the political situation in this State is rather mixed is proven by a series of events now happening. That the State is considered "close" by both Republicans and Democrats cannot be denied. The Democrats are exerting all their power to roll up a good vote for the trust-owner's candidate, Bryan, while the Republicans are straining every nerve to carry the State for the other trust candidate, McKinley. Such being the case, the Ishmaelites of politics, those who hang on the outskirts of the battle and fight for both sides when paid, are reaping a harvest.

Ishmaelites sometimes fall out over the division of the spoils. The chief Ishmaelite will as readily rob the private as he will those for whom he works. Because of readiness to skin his fellows displayed by one of the leading lights of Ishmael trouble is brewing and the pot is boiling over. In the "Enquirer" of last week the following, too true tale was unfolded:

Debs was here, the "only" Debs, and his coming was heralded by the Republican newspapers in type that they who ran might read. Such type in such places costs money, considerable money. Where did it come from? was the question asked on all sides. Again Debs has confined his ministrations to the close States of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, with a dash into Kentucky and Missouri, as a chaser. Why this was thus was not understood until the falling out referred to happened. The story, as told by the "Enquirer" is as follows, stripped of the usual "Enquirer" verbiage:

A certain Abraham Steinberger, of Mississippi and Cincinnati, appears upon the scene, and after working up the middle of the roaders Populist ticket for Mr. Dick of the Republican State Committee, securing for him enough signatures to certify the nomination of a Pop ticket, turned his attention to the Debs party. The "Enquirer" publishes documents proving its case against Steinberger, and proceeds to show how Mr. Steinberger also used the Social Democratic party for Mr. Dick of the Republican party. As follows:

"Now there is another story growing out of this same difficulty among the Middle-of-the-Roaders. Several weeks ago the active and energetic Mr. Steinberger asked Mr. Hart to bring President Klein, of the Young Men's Social Democratic League, to the Galt House. Mr. Klein is a young man who is sometimes a salesman, sometimes an insurance agent and sometimes a Social Democratic agitator. Mr. Hart and Mr. Klein are friends, associates and kindred spirits in reform politics. The National Young Men's Social Democratic League, of which Mr. Klein is president, was organized in Cincinnati last July. The chief adviser of both State Chairman Hart, of the Middle-of-the-Roaders, and of President Klein, of the Social Democratic League, is Leo Block, a clothing cutter employed by Feder, Silberberg & Co. Curiously enough, he is not active in either Populism or Social Democracy. He is simply a consulting expert, so to speak, in reform politics. Both Chairman Hart and President Klein say that he is a great man in making any kind of a deal.

"They rely much upon his acumen, and should they decide to form a Democratic National Committee of what they know about transactions in which Chairman Dick of the Republican State Committee figures, they declare that all negotiations must be carried on through or with Mr. Block. But to resume the thread of the second narrative, Mr. Hart introduced Mr. Klein to Mr. Steinberger at the Galt House. Mr. Steinberger said that the chief purpose of the Social Democratic League, as he understood it, was the same as that of the Middle-of-the-Road Populists—to kill Bryan off. He proposed that Mr. Klein should make a tour of the State with him. Mr. Klein was to arrange Social Democratic meetings, select Social Democratic candidates for Congress and in every way help the noble cause along. Mr. Steinberger simultaneously was to do the same thing among the Populists. Mr. Steinberger, though a poor man, agreed to pay all expenses, hire halls and compensate Mr. Klein handsomely for his trouble. Mr. Klein accepted the proposition without a moment's hesitation. On September 23, Mr. Klein and Mr. Steinberger started on their great mission, beginning the work at Toledo. Mr. Steinberger told Mr. Klein that he would contribute liberally to the local campaign funds of the Social Democrats, as they traveled along. At Toledo, Mr. Klein, after a careful investigation reported to Mr. Steinberger that while the Social Democrats were in need of money and could accomplish a great deal with a comparatively small sum, they were too loyal to accept assistance from any hand than that of their beloved president, Mr. Klein said that he had argued with them earnestly and endeavored to show them the error of their attitude in a time of actual financial stress; but they were adamant. 'We take the money from you or we do not take it all,' they said. 'Even though the party suffers for the time being we shall have the proud knowledge that we have not sacrificed the sacred principle of loyalty to our president and leader.'

"Mr. Klein, therefore, was compelled to request Mr. Steinberger to respect this delicacy of sentiment among the Social Democrats, but he would oblige Mr. Steinberger willingly by taking charge of any contributions he might care to make to Social Democratic campaign funds and personally conveying them to the proper parties. After this explanation, Mr. Steinberger made an evasive answer and apparently allowed the subject to slip his mind. From that moment Mr. Klein suspected that Steinberger's motives might be open to serious question. He had in fact felt a certain distrust when Steinberger registered at the hotel as 'A. Brown.'

"From Toledo Mr. Klein and Steinberger went to Cleveland where they stayed at the Forest City Hotel. Here again the subject of campaign fund contribution was brought up, this time by Mr. Klein himself. Mr. Klein said that in Cleveland also he had found that the Social Democracy would accept money from no one but their president. Mr. Klein's suspicions concerning Steinberger's motives were much strengthened here. Steinberger completely evaded the question of campaign contributions.

At Cleveland, Steinberger told Mr. Klein that he wanted the Social Democrats to have Debs meetings at Cleveland, Toledo, Columbus and Cincinnati. Mr. Klein consequently telegraphed Mr. Debs and arranged for his recent meetings at Toledo and Cincinnati. MR. STEINBERGER PAID ALL THE EXPENSES OF THE GATHERINGS.

"From Cleveland Steinberger came directly to Cincinnati. He gave Mr. Klein \$7, and told him to stay in Columbus a couple of weeks. Mr. Klein went to the American Hotel in Columbus. His instructions were to launch a Social Democratic candidate for Congress. Mr. Steinberger was to return and get out a Populist candidate. Mr. Klein's suspicions of Mr. Steinberger's sincerity had grown much stronger—especially since he had been furnished with only \$7 to pay his expenses for the first two weeks of a congressional campaign, which was really not more than half the sum he felt that he needed. He therefore decided to live at the hotel (at the expense of Steinberger), watch developments, and see what could be made out of the situation.

"At the hotel he met H. Lee, a man from Cincinnati, who was employed by Steinberger in Columbus to secure signatures to a Populist petition. Lee is not himself a Populist, but a Social Democrat. He warned Mr. Klein against Steinberger. 'I tell you he's rotten,' said Lee to Klein. 'If I didn't owe \$6 board here I would go home and get out of politics. Steinberger is making suckers of all of us.' Mr. Lee gave Mr. Klein an account of his operations in Columbus. Steinberger brought Mr. Lee from Cincinnati and took him to the office of chairman, &c., Dick, of the Republican committee. Chairman, &c., Dick himself instructed Lee how to get signatures, and particularly directed him to certain carriage factories and other large manufacturing establishments. Lee said that he had been at the Neil House for a week with Steinberger, who was registered there as 'A. Brown.' Steinberger had plenty of money, and spent it in riotous living, but wouldn't give Lee a cent more than he earned taking signatures. Lee was compelled on one occasion to apply to Chairman, &c., Dick for money to pay his board. He was given \$6 by that gentleman. A week ago Monday morning Steinberger came back from Cincinnati and brought to the American Hotel a man named C. C. Pomeroy. Steinberger, Mr. Lee, and Mr. Klein nominated him as the Populist candidate for Congress. Pomeroy hesitated about running. 'This isn't any kind of a nomination,' said he, 'and I ain't got any decent clothes and can't make a speech anyway.'

"That's all right," said Steinberger. 'In six hours we can get signatures enough at three cents apiece to put you on the ballot. I'll buy you a suit of clothes and we'll hire halls so you won't have to speak outdoors. I'll pay all the expenses and you've got to run in the interest of the party.'

"Mr. Pomeroy thereupon consented to become a candidate for Representative in Congress.

"After the adjournment of the convention which nominated Pomeroy Mr. Klein secretly followed Steinberger when that person left the hotel. Steinberger went almost directly to the office of Chairman, &c., Dick. Mr. Klein had become very much dissatisfied by Wednesday, and in addition had run up a hotel bill of \$3.80, which, upon investigation, he had learned was charged personally to him and not to Steinberger. He therefore confronted Steinberger and said: 'I will no longer stand this. I have torn my hat, I have broken my specs and I have torn my shirt. I want compensation and I want to go home. I can in Cincinnati earn \$15 a week, where I will go to make insurance.'

"I will give you \$10 a week to work for me," said Steinberger. "You go wherever you haven't got a candidate for Congress and get one out. You go to Toledo, and if your candidate there hasn't got enough signatures on his petition you pay for them and get his name on the ballot. For this I will give you \$10 a week."

"And what do I get for this damage? For this torn hat and these broken specs and this torn shirt?"

"That I will pay for, too."

"When will you pay?"

"After I get some more money."

"And now?"

"Now I will give you \$5."

"That was enough to determine Mr. Klein as to the course he would pursue. He finally took his departure for Cincinnati, agreeing to stop off at Dayton and look up a Social Democratic candidate there. He did stop off, but he warned all Social Democrats against Steinberger. As soon as he reached Cincinnati he sent warning by mail to Social Democrats all over the State.

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"Oh," said Steinberger at once "to-night Debs will speak here. That is fine for the cause. I have in my pocket \$10 which I shall place in his hand."

A KINDNESS TO DEBS.

Mr. Klein, with dignity, informed Steinberger that Debs would not accept \$10 from him, and he added an expression of opinion to the effect that Debs

(Continued on page 3.)

A Review of the Coal Miners' Strike.

The strike of miners in the anthracite region is over. The men have lost. The operators have won. By the time this review is read the fakir leaders of the United Mine Workers will have packed their grips and departed from the anthracite valley of Pennsylvania, leaving behind a story that when put together and written will be a story of capitalism and its methods that will be as complete an exposition of how capitalism uses everything from the honor of women down to bullets and the church to assist it in its purposes. As correctly as that story can now be written, it is written here. As time goes on, the facts brought to light by its flight will simply clinch the facts herein given.

All things were used to accomplish a certain three-headed purpose. First, to wipe out the smaller operators so that the trust might have unlimited command of the mines and their output. Second, to make political capital for the Republican party. Third, to bring the growing dissatisfaction of the miners and their growing spirit of class consciousness under the benign influence of the operators union—the United Mine Workers—so that their discontent might be smashed against the wall of despair and their class consciousness destroyed.

It takes clearness of vision to see through such a strike as the one just ended. Clearness of vision to observe and note the various sign posts marking the line of march taken by capitalism through the strike. But with the clearness derived from a knowledge of capitalism, gained from a study of social economics, all happenings under capitalism become as an open book.

STRUGGLE OF OWNERS.

For years in the anthracite region there has gone on a struggle between the little mine owner and the large, mine owner. The one to save himself; the other to secure control of the entire output of anthracite coal and get rid of an annoyance and a nuisance, the small mine owner. In this struggle the latter have been able to work at a decided advantage, owing to their control of the coal carrying railroads. But always off against that power has stood the ability of the other capitalists to build competing lines to the coast, whenever the point should be reached when the building of such a road would pay, owing to the exactions of the trust. Many a shrewd financier, desiring to emulate Jay Gould, has threatened to build a railroad and use it as a sandbag with which to sandbag the roads already in existence into paying him his price.

And this threat was possible of execution so long as there were so-called "independent" mines in operation, or to be had. The tricks used by the large companies to discourage the smaller operators, such as having their railroads refuse them cars on various subterfuges, were not sufficient to check them altogether. There was always the danger of another band of capitalist highwaymen taking the risk of competing with them so long as there were coal fields to be had. That danger must be removed or minimized.

STRIKE INEVITABLE.

Ever since the last great strike, which was an utter rout for the men, the miners have been chafing under the miserable conditions they were compelled to accept. The company store was the chief of the evils they objected to. In 1877 such stores were declared by law outlawed and abolished. But the law never was enforced, because in every instance those having the ability to enforce it, the State officials, were either Republican or Democratic owners of mines, or their paid employees. Another thing to which they objected was the use of the blacklist, a relic of the great strike of '78, which was also made criminal by law. Also the miners desired the enforcement of the law compelling semi-monthly payments of wages, the establishment of the check-weighman system, whereby the miner could have a voice in the weighing of the coal he mined; all of which laws were ignored, or when tested declared unconstitutional by some judge. They also desired the abolition of the system of compelling them to live in the houses owned by the company for whom they worked; the doing away with the working of mere boys in the mines and of children in the breakers, but above all they wanted more money for the work they did.

For years this discontent had been growing and taking shape in sporadic and isolated strikes, such as the one at Lattimer, where over forty miners were shot down like dogs—all of which tended not to deter the men, but rather to show them the necessity of a general strike in the whole anthracite region. That idea has been prevalent for the last twenty-four years, and has grown in intensity every year, until with the ending of last and the beginning of this year, two years of fairly continuous work, the idea had permeated the minds of practically all the miners of the region. Because of these things and the ostensibly favorable outlook, the miners in the anthracite region would have struck if the United Mine Workers had never existed.

The operators were kept informed of the mutterings of the men and their awakening spirit by the spies they use for that purpose. They knew better than the miners themselves how certain it was that a strike would take place—knew it was inevitable. Knowing that they decided to USE the strike. To properly use it they had to be able to control the men.

UNITED MINE WORKERS.

The United Mine Workers Union is an organization organized in the bituminous field by the owners of the mines, prominent among whom is Marcus A. Hanna, for the purpose of preventing a real organization of the miners. Its officers are, according to Hanna himself,

Hanna's "labor lieutenants." When after the strike of 1897, the U. M. W. entered into an agreement with the operators to the effect that no miner could work in one of their mines unless he was a member of the U. M. W. and that the bosses would act as collectors for the union; that is, instead of the miner paying his dues at a meeting of the men, to the financial secretary of the union, the union dues would be withheld from his pay and paid over BY THE BOSS, to the officials of the U. M. W.—and several other "concessions" were made to the fakirs; this was much boasting of a "glorious victory." What that "victory" meant to the miners can best be learned from the fact that all the men gained was a raise in the price of everything they bought at the same old company store, also an increase in the rent they paid the company but in which they lived.

The leader(?) of the strike of '00 was Michael Ratchford, a Republican politician, who was president of the U. M. W. For his work in misleading the miners during that strike Ratchford was made, by Hanna, a member of the Industrial Commission, and is now Labor Commissioner of the State of Ohio, having been appointed by Governor Nash.

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)..... 2,069
In 1890..... 18,531
In 1892 (Presidential)..... 21,157
In 1894..... 63,138
In 1896 (Presidential)..... 86,564
In 1898..... 82,504
In 1899..... 85,231



For President,
JOSEPH FRANCIS MALLONEY,
of Massachusetts.

For Vice-President,
VALENTINE REMMEL,
of Pennsylvania.

The Socialist Labor Party is the child of conflict, and the progress of the race is the reward we receive for its battles.

THERE IS A LIMIT.

"The American workmen will not starve in the midst of the abundance created by their labor."—Charles H. Corcoran, Socialist Labor Party candidate for Governor of New York.

Men were hungry, badly clad and shelterless under feudalism and chattel slavery because they could not produce sufficient food and clothes and build enough houses to provide these things for all. The tool was primitive and ineffective; famine could dominate the people in one community while plenty was smiling on a near by people, owing to the lack of speedy communication. In the face of these conditions men were forced either to starve or move. And when they moved it was generally into the land where the inhabitants were not so badly off, and rattled the iron dice of battle with them to decide who should eat.

To-day, however, we are confronted with different conditions. The tool has developed into the giant machinery of production; the most distant countries are more closely connected to-day than were contiguous countries in Europe under feudalism; food, clothing and shelter can be and are produced in such quantities that no human being need go without. To-day, the misery of the people is due to this very abundance. Men starve because there is too much food produced; they wear rags because they have made too much cloth; they have no shelter because they have built too many houses. Famine under the capitalistic system is caused by over abundance.

The American working class comprises 75 per cent. of the American people, and it owns less than three per cent. of the national wealth. They produce all the wealth and in return receive less than one-fifth. This renders it utterly impossible for them to buy back the wealth their labor has produced. As they are the great consuming class it follows that the goods produced by them and owned by the capitalists must pile up in the hands of the latter and produce panics; panics mean intensified misery and starvation for the workers. Either the capitalists must find some way of disposing of the four-fifths they take from the workers and keep the latter at work, or face the question: "Will the American people starve in the midst of plenty?"

They will not. The land of the United States was won by the Revolutionary Fathers and left as a heritage for the people. The working class has produced the magnificent machinery with which all their wants can be supplied. They have the power to take possession of the land and machinery at the ballot box. To expect that they will calmly submit to destruction in order to perpetuate the capitalist system is to expect a miracle. No matter what legal quibble may be

advanced, the American people will not permit the ruling class to starve them. The Socialist Labor Party points out and advocates a way in which the danger of a panic would be eliminated. This course the working class is bound to take eventually. The means of life must become public property. The tricks of the politicians may avail in ordinary times, but the stern sisters, hunger and cold, have a way of upsetting the frail fences built by shallow schemers.

Vote for Malloney and Remmel.

A REAL ANTI-IMPERIALIST.

It is clearly the interest of all wage-earners to oppose imperialism, root and branch, and if they have any doubt on the subject, let them consider the cotton operatives of Egypt.

Mr. Crosby, of the anti-imperialistic league has issued a small leaflet in which the above appears. The arguments in it are drawn mostly from the cotton industry of Egypt, and Crosby points out the fact that the prevailing wage is about twelve cents a day. The industry is unimportant, because the absence of coal makes it impossible to carry manufacturing on at a profit. The abundance of coal in and near the Philippines would change this aspect of affairs, and our mills and factories would migrate thither.

While these statements are undoubtedly true, the most important fact of all is overlooked. The waiting millions of Asia and of the Pacific Islands are as nothing compared with the development of the machine and the organization of industry. We shall admit that they are a menace at the present time, but they are a menace, not through their numbers, not because they differ from us in race, in language and dress, but because they are a new field of labor power. They can be used only by the present capitalist system. The embryonic capitalist of one hundred years ago was no more humane and no more patriotic than his descendant of to-day. He was just as eager for profits, and just as unscrupulous in obtaining them. He did not obtain them in the same measure, because the state of industry would not permit it. He would have exploited the Asiatic, but he had not the means. It is only when, through the development of machinery and the organization of industry the capitalist is forced constantly to cut his own throat that he reaches out and employs the barbarian.

Then again there is another element that Crosby overlooks, or else is not honest enough to admit. That is the fact that the only "pauper labor" in the world to-day is the machine. It varies alone in its increasing power. It gives to its possessor ever greater control. It also inflicts upon those who must have access to it, but who do not own it, misery such as no period in the world's history ever witnessed in a like measure. These combined facts, the necessity of access to virgin fields of labor and the tendency of machinery and organization at home to drive down the price of labor, are responsible for the movement that Crosby tries to cry down.

While he cries it down, he defends its cause. He would hold off an inevitable result, and like the cringing, fawning, governing class with which he affiliates, he would still use the results of capitalism, and would so restrict them that many more, and much more tyrannous masters would be given to the working class. It may not be amiss to express the machine question in theological language. The machine is unlike man. It was not "conceived in sin." It "tells" because of the company into whose hands it was placed. Its "redemption" can only be accomplished by taking it out of those hands, and placing it in the hands of the people who use the machine.

Crosby overlooks all the real points in the matter, and he tries to argue onto safe ground by holding up a few of the effects of "expansion." Those effects of expansion are only the effects of capitalism, and in order to do away with them, it is necessary to do away with capitalism. That is the mission of the Socialist Labor Party, and Crosby is miles from the conflict when he joins in the anti-imperialistic kite flying.

A. ROBINSON, REPUBLICAN.

Mr. A. Robinson has every right to the prize for campaign idio-v. He is a "workingman" and he is a Republican. That he says himself. He proves that he is many other things by what he tries to say. In 1882 he helped elect Cleveland. Then he lost his job, and for four years his wife and family were starving. In 1896 he helped to elect McKinley, and at once procured a place at \$18 a week. He has a large family, but out of the \$18 a week he is sending one boy to college and another boy to a preparatory school. If Bryan is elected those boys will have to cease their studies and go to work. From this we conclude that the elder boy has not a scholarship, and at college it costs at least \$350 to get through.

This leaves Mr. Robinson with \$350. Then there is a younger boy at a preparatory—not a public—school, and it is safe to assume that he costs at least \$150, and at that he is unusually cheap. There are other children, and Mr.

Robinson lives in New York, and a New York flat that will accommodate several persons, unless they literally pig together, costs at least \$16 a month, and then Mr. Robinson has \$244 left. Again he must go into his pockets and dress these other children, himself, and his wife. Would \$150 buy the outer, the inner garments, and the ornaments for the hands, head, and feet? It would not much more than do that, and then there are \$94 left to squander in riotous living, in wine suppers, and in oatmeal breakfasts. Mr. Robinson's life must be one continual round of wanton pleasure, of ease, of luxury, of full dinner pailism, and of support for the Republican party.

The gentleman calls upon all of his fellow workmen to support the Republican ticket so that he can keep his children at school and college, and can continue to support his family. Then it is evident that he does all this on \$18 a week—may all the gods of Olympus have mercy on them. He could not have saved any money during the Democratic administration, and if he saved any during the Republican administration, he must have deprived his family of many things, and consequently he committed a crime, equalled in magnitude only by the one he is now guilty of in asking his fellow workmen to vote the Republican ticket.

Then again, he admits he knows nothing of free silver, franchise laws, or the consent of the governed. He does know neither more nor less than his fellow men. He knows that he is for the stars and stripes, and that he wants a hundred cents in his dollar. He is also aware that free trade would throw many men out of work, and he leaves all other questions to be settled by his "boys." He also believes that if McKinley is elected "there will not be an honest capable man who is willing to work who will not be able to find it."

All those things he does not know, and he does know. We tell him a few things that he should learn. He was out of work because he did not own the tools of production. His work is uncertain and will end because he does not now own them. When he says that if he can get his children educated they will support him and he will never have to worry again, he forgets that his children must run up against the merry mill, and before they support him they must first support themselves. When he remarks "Why, the workmen could elect a President themselves if they would," he hits the nail squarely on the head. That is what the workmen will do, and that President will be a member of the Socialist Labor Party. When that time comes we shall have no Robinsons making fools of themselves and their class, and bidding for alms like a political mendicant, and crawling for sympathy like a man with a mental sore toe.

THE FAKIR BROOD.

Maroushek has been covering himself with additional glory. His conduct in the strike of the cigar makers has been responsible for the horrible iniquities, and his trading back and forth from the Republican to the Democratic Party has done much to keep the unfortunate cigar-makers in a weakened state, and to deprive them of all power to right themselves. He supported the Republican Party, and then he jumped into the Democratic Party. When he jumped he took with him the blackest record of fakirism, and he has it yet.

A "fellow Bohemian" is running for Assemblyman in the Twenty-Sixth on the Republican ticket, and the Democrats, in order to hold the district, took Maroushek up, and after having led the hundreds of Bohemian cigar-makers into a hole on the economic field, after having starved, maltreated, and swindled them, he is using all his influence to lead them into a blacker hole on the political field. He is working day and night in that district. He has the money of Tammany Hall behind him. He has the unscrupulous labor fakirs, who are open to any man's money. But he forgets that there faces him the wronged cigar-makers, who are to "eat snowballs this winter."

It was formerly his plan that the Bohemians should vote the Republican ticket because of that party's friendship for the Bohemian. Now he opposes a Bohemian, and he tells the Bohemians to vote the Democratic ticket because that party is friendly to the Bohemians. There is but one course open to the workmen: Smash Maroushek. Bring down upon his head the Hammer of the Socialist Labor Party. When this is done, not only is this snake crushed, but the possibility of other snakes is forever ended. The Republican and the Democratic parties must be destroyed. With them must also be destroyed the pestilential pure and simple unions that breed the Marousheks, the Princes, and the other blood-spattered labor fakirs.

Hear it crashing, dashing, smashing; See it spitting; watch it hitting Freak and fakir, tool and tyrant, cutting pathways for the free; Always dashing, never caring; Scab and scoundrel never sparing—Clear the gang-way for the Buzz-Saw of the Fighting S. L. P.

THE CIGARMAKERS' STRIKE.

CATS LEAPING OUT OF THE BAG OF A CRIME ON LABOR.

Strikers Begin to Talk—Their Interests Sacrificed to the Officers or Labor Fakirs—The "Settlements" Leave Open Shops—The Fakirs Disobey Orders of the Union.

The cigarmakers' strike that started last February in Krebs, Wertheimer & Schiffer's shop is still technically on.

Each day new facts are being brought to light showing beyond the shadow of doubt the gross corruption and stupidity of the labor fakirs in charge of the strike.

The salient points in connection with that strike will be given in successive articles in these columns as fast as the facts are gleaned from the strikers themselves, who are beginning to be thoroughly aroused to the bunco game that their leaders, the "Organized Scabbery," of the International Union have played upon them.

Last February, the Cigarmakers' International Union made a demand on Krebs, Wertheimer and Co. to "unionize" their shop along the pure and simple, no politics in the union line; in other words, upon the lines of leaving the rank and file of the workers disorganized, and placing them at the mercy of the "Organized Scabbery" of the labor fakir leaders. The firms refused, whereupon the 2,500 employees were asked to quit work. The majority of them did so. A committee, consisting of Adolf Strasser, Dan Harris, Maroushek and a couple of lesser lights of the "Organized Scabbery" brigade waited on Krebs & Co., and informed them that they would unionize the shop, and after they were through with them they would go after every other cigar manufacturer in the city.

Krebs immediately called a meeting of the principal manufacturers and they determined to do as was done in Boston a few weeks earlier; viz., as soon as the union struck one shop, all the others would lock out their men. Krebs made the same argument as was made in the Boston affair: "If they beat me, they will beat you. Our interests are identical. Let us all stand together and beat them. This gang of labor leaders is no good. They want to pull the suckers who are working for us into the union so they may have lots of ducks and places for their strike committees, label committees and so on, and incidentally to blackmail us. Let us lock out the ducks and smash the leaders. They will only cause us bother. We don't need them in our way."

This argument had sufficient weight to weld thirteen of the largest cigar manufacturers in New York into one solid body. Krebs's shop was struck; 2,000 cigar makers and packers walked out, instantly the other twelve bosses locked out their employees to the number of 4,000 or more.

For fourteen weeks the strike drifted along. Meetings were held almost every day in the different strike quarters. The men and women on strike, and by the way, the women were in a big majority, were regaled with "speeches" daily on the glories of trades unionism pure and simple. "Capital and Labor were brothers," they just had a little difference with their big brother, but if they all stood together they would win.

In the meantime, the strike committee, backed up in its nefarious work by the Kangaroo Social Democratic "Volkszeitung," and the Bohemian "Hlas Lidu," lived on the fat of the land. Eighteen dollars a week and expenses, sometimes, with the chief fakirs, amounting to that much more, was their lot, while the unfortunate strikers received four dollars through assessments and donations.

At the end of the fourteen-weeks Krebs asked for a conference with the strikers. He agreed to give the cigarmakers an advance of seventy-five cents and the packers from ten to twenty-five cents, but he refused to recognize the union.

This offer was refused, and matters drifted along in the usual way for several weeks more, when Krebs made a second offer. This time it was \$150 increase for the cigarmakers and from ten to fifty cents for packers. This advance was to go into operation in all the shops.

The fakirs, looking out only for themselves and ready to sacrifice the interests of the men, feared a break in the ranks. What the fakirs wanted was the strike to continue, so that funds would come in and the strike committees could live in clover. They sent down to Pfeffer's shop, on the Bowery, and secured an ex-striker who was unemployed there to come and speak to the strikers. He did so, and said that he, for one, would never go back until the union was recognized (which was very bold of him, seeing he was already in possession of a steady job). His hurrah speech won the day for the fakirs. The strikers continued to strike.

A few weeks more found many breaks in the ranks of hungry men. Kaufmann's cigar factory, at Thirty-third street and First avenue, which was one of the locked out factories, secured some of the strikers from time to time, until over fifty had gone back. A meeting of the union members of that particular shop was held on thirty-ninth street and First avenue that ended in a riot. It was caused by the presence of one scab and the ridiculous conduct of one of the strike leaders—a fellow named Corruisek, a cigar packer. When the row was at its height he ascended the platform and said in a maddening way, for the fellow is drunk all the time, "Shit! together, boys; and we wins. We'll stay out till December, or if we don't wins then we'll stay out until the odder Desember." Some of the strikers remarked that if he had his way, the strike would never end, as he was blowing out in all kinds of new clothes, shoes and drinks; in fact, he was never so prosperous. The same is true of Maroushek, who is now on the stump

for the party of Judge Freedman who enjoined the strikers, Bennett and the rest of the gang.

The desire to maintain this hopeless strike for sake of the pickings that are in it can well be illustrated by an occurrence in one of the Brooklyn unions recently. No. 222 Brooklyn Packers Union, instructed their delegate, a packer named Arrie, to introduce a motion calling the strike off. He returned the following week and said he did not dare to carry out his instructions. The fact was that he was in league with the other fakirs, and simply ignored his instructions, so nothing came of it.

Settlements are claimed to have been made in three of the thirteen shops. This has been heralded as a victory, but nothing could be further from the truth.

The three firms, Hilson's, McCoy's and Schwartz's, agreed to give a small increase, but they insisted on maintaining open shop, and open shop it is. That is to say, any cigarmaker in New York can go to work in these shops whether he belongs to the International Union or not, which were exactly the conditions prevailing in Krebs' prior to the strike.

That the strike is hopelessly lost is very evident. That the strikers should continue to suffer as they do for the benefit of a few labor skates is nothing short of a crime.

I shall in future articles take up another phase of this affair as presented by another set of strikers.

Roosevelt deplored very strongly any attempt to stir up "class strife" in his speech at Madison Square. He said that it led to the "loss of liberty." The middleman, Theodore is right. Class strife will lead to the loss of the liberty which he and the class he stands for enjoy to-day: the liberty of beating in the heads of workmen with spiked police clubs, and shooting them full of lead with militia rifles; the liberty to rob the workers in the factory and destroy their daughters as the working girls in Paterson are destroyed. Yes, this kind of liberty will be lost. Smashed by the Arm and Hammer ballot of the Socialist Labor Party.

The coming election will be a great test of the power of the working class. The vote for the Socialist Labor Party will be large and that vote will be of the soundest possible character. There is another thing more noticeable this year than ever before: that is the wild and desperate attempts made to interest and sidetrack the "labor vote." There is not a capitalist candidate who does not bid for it. There is not a "labor" paper that is not out for one or the other of the capitalist parties. Their attempts to mask their deadly work are without avail. Not only do we bring the hammer of the Socialist Labor Party down on their heads, but they, themselves, are successfully pulling down their own structure.

The meetings of the Socialist Labor Party continue to be the largest and the best held in New York. The brass bands of the Democrats and Republicans bring a crowd, but when the speakers get up the crowd fades away. On the contrary, at our meetings we have great crowds and hold them sometimes for four hours. No other party can duplicate this, because no other party has speakers who have anything to say.

IN CALIFORNIA.

Section Los Angeles, Putting Up a Vigorous Fight.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—Section Los Angeles county, S. L. P., is carrying on a vigorous campaign throughout the southern part of the State. Comrade Holmes, county organizer, spoke at the Soldier's Home last week to an audience of about 300. The speaker traced the industrial development in this country from the early days of the Republic, when the mass of the people owned the means of production, to the present rotten-ripe capitalism, with its class ownership of the instruments of labor, which were used as a means to enslave and fleece the mass of the people—the working class—who were worked like cattle in the mines, on the farms and railroads, and in the factories and sweatshops. Even little children (4,500,000 of them) were kept from the schools and used to grind out profits and dividends for the capitalist class. This class-ownership of the machinery of production was upheld and maintained by both the Republican and Democratic parties, and although professing friendship for the worker not one of the representatives of these parties were ever known to even protest in the halls of legislation against this damnable system of wage-slavery, but on the contrary set up Bull Puns and sent the State and Federal troops to shoot down the workers when they asked for a little more of the wealth which they produced or protested against a reduction of their miserable wages.

If these "friends of labor" who ask for the votes of the workmen really wanted to help the workers, they could do so by getting off their backs, but as they had a comfortable seat there they would continue to ride and fleece them until the working class, by class-conscious political action, under the banner of the S. L. P., captured the political power, threw off the load of parasites, smashed the capitalist system of private ownership of the instruments of labor, and set up the system of collective ownership of the instruments of labor the Socialist Republic. The speaker was listened to with close attention and frequently applauded. Comrade Holmes also spoke at Alhambra, San Diego, Covina, Compton, San Pedro and Long Beach this week. At all of these places the meetings were well attended, and the interest manifested by the audiences showed that straight working class politics as expounded by the militants of the S. L. P. is awakening the working class.

F. N. T.

San Pedro, October 27, 1900.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN (with his face all puckered up into a knot)—What is this I see?

UNCLE SAM—What? Which? Where?

B. J.—There are two Socialist tickets in this State.

U. S.—Off you are! There is only one.

B. J. (takes out of his pocket a paper containing a facsimile of the blanket ballot)—Here is the Arm and Hammer or Socialist Labor Party.

U. S.—Correct; and defiantly it stands, and defiantly swings the hammer.

Whereby hangs a long tale, a tale of triumphant struggle, waged against a horde of obscene interests led by the brothel-keeping Tammany Hall.

B. J.—That's all right. But here is another party—

U. S.—The Chimney-Brush party.

B. J.—Well, its emblem does look like a lamp chimney-brush. This party, which calls itself the Social Democracy, also claims to be a Socialist party.

U. S.—The right to free speech, Jonathan includes the right to talk nonsense. If a man chooses to talk nonsense, so much the worse for him; everybody will know him for a fool. If freakishness and crookedness and hysterics, choose to call themselves a Socialist party, whom do you suppose they could deceive?

B. J.—That's all right. But don't you suppose that there may be people who are not idiots, and yet are not sufficiently posted to be informed upon the crookedness and freakishness of this alleged Socialist party, of this party with the chimney-brush emblem?

U. S.—Yes, such a thing is possible as to people not being posted upon those details. Nevertheless, if they are not idiots, they surely must know enough to keep them from being taken in.

B. J.—What for instance should they know?

U. S.—You are a machinist?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Now, we shall say, you set up a machine shop, and announce what you propose to turn out, and describe the steel, iron and other qualities of the machines you propose to get up and someone else sets up a howl against you; claims that you are no good as a machinist; that you are narrow and intolerant in the principles that you propose to work on; that it is an absurd orthodoxy to claim that it requires fire to melt iron by; and he sets up his "machine shop" with water as the means to heat his iron—

B. J.—And goes to smash, of course.

U. S.—Thereupon, he drops his water, takes to fire in imitation of you, but declares that it is the height of folly to think that iron and steel and brass are needed to make machines; laughs at you and denounces you as bigoted for your views; and he declares that the right thing to make machines out of is paper-mache held over the fire—

B. J.—And then burns up!

U. S.—Yes. Now, let us say that this same individual keeps on bumping from one idiotic theory and practice into another. Each time he sets himself up as a man who knows, when in fact, he knows nothing; in his ignorance, he abuses and maligns you; finds out that you are right, copies you step by step, and finally, comes, let's say, fully up to your standard. Who do you imagine would entrust his machine jobs to him rather than to you?

B. J.—Idiot's no doubt.

U. S.—The man's improvement in such a case could only accrue to your credit. Sensible people will entrust in you all the more, would they not?

B. J.—That's so.

U. S.—Now, suppose that the man who blundered in that way sneering at you from step to step, and from step to step learning from you—suppose he were to set himself up as the real machinist, what would you think of that?

B. J.—Every sane man would say of him that his conceit was greater than his good sense, and none but idiots would patronize him.

U. S.—Correct. So far I have supposed the case of a blunderer who finally does learn. But, now, suppose this blunderer don't learn, and being still in his blundering period does set himself up in competition with your machine shop—

B. J.—Why, such a fellow could only attract the most idiotic of customers.

U. S.—Well, that is exactly the case with Mr. Eugene V. Debs, the presidential candidate of the chimney-brush ticket in this State, and you surely know it.

B. J.—Yes, he has been blundering and blundering all the time while all the time impudently denouncing the Socialist Labor Party—

U. S.—He first declared himself a Socialist, and yet joined Bryan's to a 100 to 1 ticket in '96, and denounced the Socialist Labor Party as intolerant—

B. J.—Yes. And then he again declared himself a Socialist, but repudiated the ballot, all the time sneering at the Socialist Labor Party for being bigoted.

U. S.—Yes. And then he started a hundred-year-old colonization plan, and declared that the Socialist Labor Party was too orthodox—

B. J.—I remember that. And then he started a political party with a farmers' plank in it as the means to "emancipate labor"—

U. S.—And therefore, while calling

himself a "Champion of Labor," speaks in Idaho, within a stone's throw of the Bull Pen, and is too cowardly to denounce that cowardly outrage, because that would have interfered with his box receipts!

B. J.—Correct!

U. S.—Now, that is the precious Debs. And will you say that any sane man will be fooled by him?

B. J.—Coming to think it over, no. Only the vicious and the fools could vote for such a man, none can take him for a Socialist.

U. S.—Nor will he get any other support but that. This fraudulent Chimney-Brush ticket will be smashed hip and thigh by the vigorous Arm and Hammer.

Don M. Dickenson gives reasons why he will not vote for Bryan, but he gives none why he should vote for McKinley. There are reasons, however, why he should be consistent in voting for one or both of these men. There are reasons why a working man should vote for either. Dickenson has not had the smoothest sailing since he left Cleveland's cabinet, and he must move elsewhere to make a living. He did not take in the Republican party until he could no longer make a living as a Democrat. Now he must bring voters with him, or he cannot make living as a Republican. The most contemptible of all men is one who exists by trading back and forth voters who do not know enough to vote for themselves. Dickenson is one of them.

Roosevelt's meetings up State have been a most decided frost in every way. He did not have his "mob" with him, and he was too near for the usual stupid inflation that he received in most of his notices. As the time draws nearer to election, he fades rapidly into the shivering remnant of a man that he really is. The only point of greatness that he has is his opinion of himself. That could not be duplicated, and no one could wish it to be duplicated. As a Vice-President he would have great power. As a President he would have greater power. He does not trust his affairs to a man because of his weakness of mind, and there is no reason why they should trust their political affairs to such a man. Roosevelt is a monstrosity, and his own words prove it.

As the campaign nears the close, Bryan gets more violently demagogical in his appeals for votes. In New York he plays directly to the vilest elements, praising the Organized Crime of the city, "Great is Tammany," he said. This was no slip of the tongue, but a carefully thought out expression. Politicians do not make breaks as a rule. Great is the Ice Trust. Great is the brothel. Great is the sandbag. Great is the saloon. Great is charlatanism, and Bryan is its prophet.

The absolute necessity of having a daily paper to voice the interests of the working class and to give the news of vital concern to the wage workers, well illustrated by the ratification meeting held by the Socialist Labor Party Saturday night, October 20.

There has never been a more successful meeting in point of numbers and enthusiasm held in Cooper Union. Over a thousand men attended the overflowed meeting outside. The audience inside testified their appreciation of the current arguments advanced by the speaker by cheering every mention of the Party. Yet there was not one Republican, Democratic, independent of reform pig had a decent account of the meeting. Only two of them had any account whatever, and in the few lines they published they managed to work in one of the usual stupid lies.

Were it not for the DAILY PEOPLE the workmen outside of New York would not even know there was a meeting. The practical unanimity of all the capitalist papers in this conspiracy of silence shows that nothing of benefit to the working class will find its way into their columns, no matter how much they may pretend to fight over other matters. The DAILY PEOPLE is the only paper fit for intelligent workmen to read.

Vote As You Strike.

(Written for the DAILY PEOPLE by Andrew Trevan, Paterson, N. J.)

You, voters of the nation, a word with you I pray:

Have you chosen who you'll vote for on next election day?

Your choice may be McKinley and his running mate, "our Ted." Or you may prefer Bill Bryan and Stevenson instead.

They're gold-bugs and silver-bugs and hum-bugs one and all, Trust-smashers and Imperialists brim-full of rot and gall.

When you're armed with your ballots they'll gladly shake your hand, And declare there's nothing nobler than an honest workman.

They declare they're friends of labor, but that catch vote does not go; For we don't forget the Bull Pen who they built in Idaho.

There are pages in our story written red with labor's gore: Hazleton, Chicago, Idaho and many more.

Those crimes have the endorsement of



Socialist Labor Party Roll of States in the Presidential Election of 1900.

CALIFORNIA.
Nine electors for Malloney and Remmel.

COLORADO.
Four electors for Malloney and Remmel.

Governor—S. B. Hutchinson.
Lieut. Governor—A. De Grelle.
Secretary of State—A. W. Webster.
State Treasurer—Fred Hoffman.
State Auditor—Alfred H. Lampe.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Ida H. Johnson.
Attorney General—John J. Markham.
Regents State University—Alfred Malen and John Fren.
Justice Supreme Court—J. N. Martin.

CONNECTICUT.
Six electors for Malloney and Remmel.
Governor—Adam Marx.
Lieut. Governor—James M. Parker.
Secretary of State—Faustine Serr.
Treasurer—Edward Laphorn.
Comptroller—Henry Mathern.
Attorney General—Charles Peckham.

GEORGIA.
Thirteen electors for Malloney and Remmel.

ILLINOIS.
Twenty-four electors for Malloney and Remmel.
Governor—L. P. Hoffman.
Lieut. Governor—William W. Cox.
Secretary of State—Frank Sawyer.
Attorney General—Jerome Boul.
State Treasurer—Thomas B. Allen.
Auditor—Valentine Martis.
Trustees of University—Sidney W. Vasconcelles, Wm. Sawyer and John Helgren.

INDIANA.
Fifteen electors for Malloney and Remmel.
Governor—Phillip Moore.
Lieutenant Governor—G. A. Dryer.
Secretary of State—Elmer W. Byram.
Treasurer—Jacob Fritz.
Auditor—Thomas F. Soules.
Attorney General—John Youngman.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Oliver P. Stouer.
Statistician—Vim. H. Singer.
State Geologist—John Burkhard.
Presidential electors at large—W. J. Colbert, Christopher Schab.

IOWA.
Thirteen electors for Malloney and Remmel.
Secretary of State—J. M. Kreamer.
Treasurer—E. C. Matzen.

KENTUCKY.
Thirteen electors for Malloney and Remmel.

MARYLAND.
Eight electors for Malloney and Remmel.

MASSACHUSETTS.
Fifteen electors for Malloney and Remmel.
Governor—Michael T. Berry.
Lieutenant Governor—Morris Ruth.
Secretary of Commonwealth—Alfred E. Jones.
Treasurer and Receiver General—F. A. Nagler.
Attorney General—Frank MacDonald.
Auditor—F. A. Forstrom.

MICHIGAN.
Fourteen electors for Malloney and Remmel.
Governor—Henry Ulbrecht.
Lieut. Governor—Gillis Royenga.
Secretary of State—Oscar Hoffman.
Treasurer—Henry Markwardt.
Com. of State Land Office—Isaac Bacher.
Auditor General—Shepard Cowles.
Attorney General—P. Friesman, Jr.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Frank Hinds.
Member of State Board of Education—Mrs. E. Smith.

MINNESOTA.
Nine electors for Malloney and Remmel.
Governor—Edward Kris.

MISSOURI.
Seventeen electors for Malloney and Remmel.

NEW JERSEY.
Ten electors for Malloney and Remmel, and congressmen for every district.

NEW YORK.
Thirty-six electors for Malloney and Remmel.
Governor—Charles H. Corcoran.
Lieut. Governor—Leander Armstrong.
Secretary of State—Joseph H. Sweeney.
Comptroller—Alfred C. Kiba.
Treasurer—Jacob E. Alexander.
Attorney General—Justus Ebert.
State Engineer and Surveyor—John E. Wallace.

OHIO.
Twenty-three electors for Malloney and Remmel.
Secretary of State—Samuel Borton.
Judge of the Supreme Court—D. W. Wallace.
Dairy and Food Commissioner—Otto Stahlg.

Commissioner of Common Schools—William Garrity.
Member of Board of Public Works—David F. Cronin.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Thirty-two electors for Malloney and Remmel.
Auditor General—William J. Eberle.
Congressmen at Large—John R. Root, Donald L. Munro.

RHODE ISLAND.
Four electors for Malloney and Remmel.

TEXAS.
Fifteen electors for Malloney and Remmel.
For Governor—G. H. Royal.
For Lieutenant Governor—Edmund Bellinger.

UTAH.
Three electors for Malloney and Remmel.

VIRGINIA.
Twelve electors for Malloney and Remmel.

WISCONSIN.
Twelve electors for Malloney and Remmel.
For Governor—Frank R. Wilke.
For Lieut. Governor—Frank Mensing.
For Secretary of State—Rochus Babinick.

For Attorney General—N. E. Hanson.
For State Treasurer—Robert Phillips.
For Railroad Commissioner—William Ibs.
For Insurance Commissioner—Moritz Schim.

WASHINGTON.
Four electors for Malloney and Remmel.
For Governor—William McCormick.
Lieutenant Governor—Matt Watson.
For Secretary of State—William J. Hong.
For State Treasurer—Eric Norling.
For State Auditor—T. B. Graves.
For Justice of Supreme Court—Thomas Young.
For Attorney General—W. S. Dalton.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—Itaymond Blank.
For Land Commissioner—W. I. Noon.
For Public Printer—Sey. M. Delby.
For Congress—Walter Walker, C. F. Larsen.

National Executive Committee, S. L. P.
The regular meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party was held at the Daily People Building, on Monday evening, October 29. Forbes in the chair.
Receipts, \$28.84; expenditures, \$129.
Section North Adams, Mass., reports the expulsion of Thomas F. Adams for accepting a nomination of the Democratic party.
Interesting communications were received from J. R. Pepin and Peter Damm relative to their organization work in Indiana and Illinois.
Massachusetts General Committee recounted the details of their victory over the Debs-Kangaroo in Massachusetts.
A communication was received from Section San Francisco inclosing resolutions passed by the Section relative to application for membership in said Section.
Report was received from the management of the "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung," the Party's official German organ. The circulation is increasing every week.
Charters were granted to new Sections in Elwood, Ind., and Steubenville, Ohio. Adjourned.

JULIAN PIERCE,
Recording Secretary.

General Agitation Fund.
Previously acknowledged, \$1,014.19
Received, per John R. Pepin, from Sections Cleveland, O., \$10; Hamilton, O., \$5; Newport, Ky., \$2.50; Louisville, Ky., \$3; Paducah, Ky., \$3; Evansville, Ind., \$10; Elwood, Ind., \$4; Marion, Ind., \$5; from Kentucky State Committee, \$2; from Indiana State Committee, \$20; from Minnesota State Committee, account lists, \$2.50; E. R. Wismer, Richard Center, Pa., \$1; per J. F. Malloney, from Sections Essex County, N. J., \$5; Passaic County, N. J., \$5; Union County, N. J., \$10; Rockville, Ct., \$6; Hartford, Ct., \$5; Bridgeport, Ct., \$6; New Haven, Ct., \$5; Waterbury, Ct., \$5.30; New Britain, Ct., \$6; South Norwalk, Ct., \$5; Stamford, Ct., \$3; from Connecticut State Committee, \$30; for article in "Independent," \$12. 156.80

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Corcoran's Dates in Pennsylvania.
Allentown, November 1.
Paton, November 2.
Houtzdale, November 3.
Hawk Run, November 4.
Dubois, November 5.

Malloney's Dates.
Scranton, October 31.
Rochester, November 1.
Buffalo, November 2.
Cleveland, November 3.
Cleveland, November 4.
Detroit, November 5.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

All organizations of the Socialist Labor Party are requested to telegraph to the DAILY PEOPLE, 2 to 6 New Reade street, New York city, at the earliest possible moment, the returns of the Socialist Labor Party vote. Use the following form in reporting: S. L. P. vote in is In 1896, was Messages should be prepaid.

Peter Damm in Illinois.
Bellerue and vicinity, October 31.
Quincy, November 1.
Moline, November 2.
Rock Island, November 3.
Chicago, November 4, 5.
Comrades will please arrange for meetings and see to it that plenty of literature is on hand. JOHN HELGREEN, Organizer pro tem.

John R. Pepin's Dates in Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota.
St. Louis, October 31.
Davenport, November 1.
Clinton, November 2.
Wipona, November 3.
St. Paul, November 4.
Minneapolis, November 4.
Duluth, November 5.

Donations to the Daily People.
(Week ending October 30.)
Previously acknowledged, \$2,024.35
Auburn, N. Y., Dr. House, 2.00
San Antonio, Tex., Bowers, 25c.
Federal, 25c.; Pollard, 50c.;
Leitner, 50c.
Buffalo, N. Y., Bruckner, \$1; Mayer, \$1; Enquist, \$1; A. Reinstein, 50c.; B. Reinstein, 50c.; Froukowiak, 75c.; Jezewski, 25c.
New Haven, Conn., Serr, 50c.; Areta, 50c.; Feldman, 25c.; Pfirman, 50c.; Maher, \$1; Stodel, 25c.; Mrs. Friedman, 25c.; Kienzy, 25c.
Albany, N. Y., Elzie, 75c.; Alexander, 25c.
Cleveland, Ohio, Goerke, 25c.; E. Keim, 25c.; W. P. Keim, 25c.; Alzuhn, 25c.; Heidenreich, 50c.; Kruse, 50c.; Kronman, \$2; Kuhnert, \$1; Draser, \$1; Zillmer, 50c.
Jacksonville, Ill., Renner, 50c.; Martis, 50c.; Lacy, 50c.; Heimlich, 50c.; Hoffman, 50c.
Providence, R. I., Slade, \$1.50; Gannon, \$1; Clabby, \$2; Murray, \$1.
Schenectady, N. Y., E. L. Lake, 50c.; E. P. Lake, 50c.; Wemberger, 50c.; Club 1, 2, 3, and 4, 50c. each, \$2.
Essex Co., N. J.: Wittel, 50c.; Duggan, 25c.; Wilson, 25c.; Smith, 25c.; Vogel, 25c.; Corlin, 25c.; Herz, 25c.; Bloomfield Branch, \$1.20.
Hoboken, N. J.: Mende, 50c.; Dietrich, 25c.; Glunz, 25c.; Schroeder, 25c.; Julicher, 10c.; Schmid, 5c.
Union Hill, N. J.: Sheeps, 10c.; Fricke, 10c.; Themmel, 10c.; C. L., 10c.; Dietrich, 5c.; Becker, 10c.; Blome, 25c.; Betach, 10c.; G. E., 25c.
Richmond Co., N. Y.: Snyder, \$1; Van Worst, \$1; Driscoll, \$1; Clark, 50c.
New York, Excelsior Literary Society, Frankel, \$1.50; Rabinowitz, 25c.; Meyerowitz, 25c.; Kessler, 15c.; Curlova, 10c.; Barrel, 10c.
14th A. D.: Prusslin, 50c.
10th A. D.: Blank, 25c.; J. Kleinberger, 25c.; M. Kleinberger, 50c.; Huter, 35c.; Lederman, 50c.; M. F. \$1; Stark, \$1.
18th A. D.: per Owen Diamond New York, 19 and 21st A. D., Mittelberg, 50c.; Mohland, 50c.; Bannides, 50c.; Ortelieb, 50c.; Deval, 50c.; Kasmussen, 50c.; Eller, 50c.; J. W. G., 50c.; Frank, 50c.; Weiman, 50c.; Rohde, 50c.; Akins, \$1; Peterson, \$1.
28th A. D.: A. Rosenberg, \$1.50; M. Rosenberg, \$1.50; Heyman, \$1.50; Rosenbluth, 75c.; Rosenthal, 50c.; Scholl, 50c.; Ute, 25c.; Galiński, 25c.
32d and 33d A. D.: Fuestenberg, \$1; Lederer, \$1; Swanson, 50c.; Schlenstein, 50c.; Vanderleith, \$1; Menaker, 25c.; Geralt, 45c.; Holl, \$1.
34th and 35th A. D.: Gajewski, 50c.; Hermanson, 50c.; Johansen, 50c.; Hodes, 25c.; Kinneally, 50c.; Crawford, 50c.
Brooklyn, N. Y., 10th A. D., A. C. Kihn, \$1.50.
12th A. D.: Leise, 50c.; Schmidt, Brooklyn, N. Y., Harkow, \$1; E. X. Candy, 35c.; Sorensen, \$1.
Total, \$2,105.90

NOTE—In last acknowledgements by a clerical error, the names of Peterson and Widmeyer were omitted from the list of the 19th & 21st A. D., New York, each with 50c. The \$1 was short in the total given, namely \$2,023.35; the correct total is: \$2,024.35, as given above.

HENRY KUHN,
National Secretary.

S. L. P. Convention in Hartford, Conn.
On October 23, Section Hartford, Conn., Socialist Labor Party, held three conventions in S. L. P. Hall.

In the Senatorial convention Fred Fellermaun, a tailor was nominated for Senator.
Probate convention—Joseph Powell, cigarmaker, for Judge of Probate.
Representative convention—Chas. Fantone, machinist; James Mance, cigarmaker, for Representatives.

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Paton, November 2.
Houtzdale, November 3.
Hawk Run, November 4.
Dubois, November 5.

Malloney's Dates.
Scranton, October 31.
Rochester, November 1.
Buffalo, November 2.
Cleveland, November 3.
Cleveland, November 4.
Detroit, November 5.

General Executive Board, S. T. & L. A.
The regular meeting of the general Executive Board was held on the above date with the following members present: Murphy, Ebert, Carless, Wallberg, O'Rourke, Catz and Brower.
Carless elected chairman, minutes of October 4th read and approved.
Communications, one from D.A.S. New Bedford, Mass., in relation to trouble in L. A. 10 and 182 and requesting a member of the board to be sent to investigate action. Secretary instructed to write Comrade Kroll of D. A. 17, Providence, R. I., to proceed to New Bedford and investigate and if possible straighten matters out.
One from the organizer of Section Scranton, Pa., in relation to L. A. 183, and the coal miners' strike.
Action, referred to the secretary.

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Carless elected chairman, minutes of October 4th read and approved.
Communications, one from D.A.S. New Bedford, Mass., in relation to trouble in L. A. 10 and 182 and requesting a member of the board to be sent to investigate action. Secretary instructed to write Comrade Kroll of D. A. 17, Providence, R. I., to proceed to New Bedford and investigate and if possible straighten matters out.
One from the organizer of Section Scranton, Pa., in relation to L. A. 183, and the coal miners' strike.
Action, referred to the secretary.

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